

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S POLICY OUTLINED.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Financial Reform and More Revenue Urgently Needed—Protection and Reciprocity—Immigration Strongly Favored—Immigration Laws Need Improving—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The inaugural address delivered by President McKinley, just after being sworn into office by Chief Justice Fuller, was as follows:

Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial, and who will not forsake us so long as we obey His commands and walk humbly in His footsteps.

"The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called—always of grave importance—are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had.

"Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy fluctuations, nor its stability in doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium, or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years to come be displaced by wiser provisions.

For a Currency Commission. "With adequate revenue assured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the people the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation.

"Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial, and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both sure we are right and 'make haste slowly.' If, therefore, Congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive and dispassionate examination that the importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the president, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well informed citizens of different parties who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties, and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiments of every country are at our hand, and in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

Credit Upheld—Economy Urged. "The question of international bimetalism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized, when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of silver already coined, and of that which shall hereafter be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the government, the integrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded.

"Economy is every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present depression of business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures and extravagance stopped where it is found, and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the permanent condition of the government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must be resumed and vigorously enforced.

Increase of Debt Opposed. "Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provisions for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors, and the widows and orphans, who are the prisoners of the United States. The government should not be permitted to run behind or increase its debt in times like the present. Suitably to provide against business depression is the mandate of duty, a certain and easy remedy for the most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged.

"Between more loans and more revenue, there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten that however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation the government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened, but weakened, by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification.

For Revenue and Protection. "The best way for the government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes—not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal or both. It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning, and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption; and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation, except in time of war.

"The country is clearly opposed to any new additions to the system of tariff taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has been made plain in the general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country.

Reciprocity Strongly Urged. "In the revision of the tariff, especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus has been given to our commerce, new and advantageous markets, for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The depression of the last four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of the country, and upon none more so than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our people is more devoted to the institutions of free government, nor more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the government or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to the producer is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the manufacturing has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease, rather than increase, our public expenditures.

Much Dependent on Congress. "Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly attain it we can resolutely turn our faces in the direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, Congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which must be the aim of all parties, must depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of Congress than upon any other single agency to affect the situation.

Upholding Every Right. "We may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great republic, but it is consoling and encouraging to realize that the free speech, free press, free thought, free schools, free and unlimited right of religious liberty and worship and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed to-day than ever before. The guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The constituted authority must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated, and, in a great and civilized country like the United States, courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests.

Against Trusts—Immigration. "The declaration of the party now restored to power has been the past that of opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and it has supported in such legislation as well to prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people, by undue charges on their supplies, as by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

"Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement among our own citizens, but with the aid of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free education. Illiteracy must be banished from the land if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world which, under Providence, we ought to achieve.

For Civil Service Reform. "Reforms in the civil service must go on, but the change should be real and genuine, not perfunctory, nor prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of Congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted.

"Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great oceans of commerce.

To mind few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. Commendable progress has been made of late years in the upbuilding of the American navy, but we must supplement these efforts by providing proper consent for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our own carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations of a great people.

The Foreign Policy Outlined. "It has been the policy of the United States, since the foundation of the government, to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of national honor and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. Our diplomacy should seek nothing more and accept nothing less than justice. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptations of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace preferable to war in almost every contingency.

"The arbitration treaty with Great Britain, the President says: 'I respectfully urge the early action of the Senate thereon, not merely as an act of policy, but as a moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.'

Congress in session is dangerous to our general business interests. The presence at the seat of government in execution of the sovereign will should not operate as an injury, but a benefit.

"There could be no better time to put the government upon a sound financial and moral basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action. It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of Congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprives Congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will and the country of the corresponding benefits.

Congress to Meet March 15. "It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unjust to the interests of the people. Our actions now will be decided upon with more consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of Congress. We are nearly two years from a Congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically without fearing its effect upon an early election. Our fellow citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now, even against their preconceived views, and perhaps settled so reasonably, as I trust and believe it will be, as to insure great permanence—than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States. Again, whatever action Congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to the right and lasting settlement of the question. In view of these considerations I shall deem it my duty as President to convene Congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

A New Spirit in the Nation. "In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestation of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of geographical or sectional lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect to-day, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people. The North and South are no longer divided on the old lines, but upon principles and policies; and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit, which now animates so many thousands in both the old and antagonistic sections, but shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

"Let us again repeat the words of the oath administered by me, and which I shall have in my countrymen observe: 'I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.' This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord Most High. To keep it will be my single purpose; my constant prayer—and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.

ITS SESSION IS CLOSED.

Labor of the Fifty-fourth Congress Are Concluded.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate of the Fifty-fifth Congress met yesterday in extra session, with Vice President Hobart presiding, in pursuance to a call of the retiring President. The closing of the old as well as the opening of the new were merged into the brilliant spectacle marking the advent of the inauguration ceremony, so that formal proceedings were confined largely to the valedictory of the retiring Vice President, Mr. Stevenson, the opening address of the new Vice President, Mr. Hobart, and the swearing into office of the new Senators. The early hours of the day were given to the final steps of important legislation, the remaining appropriation bills. One, the general deficiency, failed in conference, and three, the agricultural, sundry civil and Indian, failed of executive approval.

Promptly at 12 o'clock Mr. Stevenson declared the Senate of the Fifty-fourth Congress adjourned without day and the work of the new Senate was at once taken up. The senators withdrew to the east front of the Capitol to participate in the inaugural ceremonies. On returning to the chamber a resolution was adopted for daily sessions at 10 o'clock, and the Senate then adjourned. The house was still in the legislative day of Tuesday when it adjourned without day. The closing hours were uneventful. The statesmen had worked all night to get the sundry civil, Indian and agricultural bills to the President, only to have them pocket vetoed, while the general deficiency bill failed of passage because the house refused to subscribe to the half million of Bowman claims which the senate insisted upon. The only feature of the closing throes of life was the enthusiastic reception accorded Speaker Reed and the unanimous vote of thanks tendered him.

HANNA CALLED DOWN.

Governor Bradley Thinks Him Guilty of Unwarranted Interference. FRANKFORT, Ky., March 5.—Governor Bradley sent the following dispatch to Hon. M. A. Hanna, Arlington hotel, Washington, D. C.

"I stated in the Commercial-Tribune more than two months ago that no session would be called until after March 4. I told you that a session would be called immediately after that date. Hence your dispatch of today urging me to call a session immediately is unwarranted. The session will be called to-morrow and that act will be influenced alone by what I conscientiously believe to be the best interest of the public service.

"WILLIAM O. BRADLEY."

Bound, Gagged and Robbed.

CHANEY, Kan., March 5.—Mrs. Greenfield, a widow, living alone, was found at her home bound, gagged and in a nearly nude condition. When she was sufficiently calm to talk she told that the house had been robbed by two men, a negro and a white man, who had bound and gagged her. They secured only \$9 and a watch. If caught there will be a lynching, as the citizens are greatly excited.



CHAPTER XIII.—(CONTINUED.)

Emile carefully examined the door, and then went outside, and strewed leaves around the trunk of the tree, to hide the traces of the frequent approach that night. Leaving all things as natural looking as possible, he came down to the lower room, where Felicie had retreated.

She looked up anxiously in his face. "Will they discover us, Emile?" "I think not, my child. We must manage without a fire, till their watch is removed. But we can do that well enough; we are provisioned for six months, at least. There are several casks of water upstairs, and the spring is not far distant; I can easily replenish them at night."

"How exhausted you must feel! Take some of the wine, I beg you."

"Perhaps I had better; I dare not go to sleep until after the visit to the woods, for I may hear important plans discussed. After that I must sleep, for I believe it is a week since I have really taken a night's rest. It is nearly daybreak now; I brought a basket of provisions from the chateau, thinking they might please you best; pray take what refreshment you can, for we must not have another patient. Poor fellow! he is in a complete stupor. Keep his head wet all the time—it seems to be all we can do now; and be sure and care for yourself!"

"The poor chateau!" murmured Felicie, sinking wearily into a chair, and for the first time throwing off the heavy black cloak.

The bridal dress, rent and soiled, and in several places crimsoned with the blood of her father, came to view. The thought of the tender maternal care which had arranged every fold with such proud and loving hands, of the woeful tragedy which had met her, instead of the bridal service, was too overpowering, and it rushed suddenly upon her.

She fell back fainting. Emile caught her in his arms, and while the tears poured over his cheeks, used every effort to revive her. For a time it seemed to him he was to be left with two corpses on his hands, for the youth scarcely stirred, and Felicie lay cold and breathless in his arms.

But the latter at length gasped, and in a few moments opened her eyes. He laid her tenderly upon the pile of blankets brought from the chateau, and gave her spoonful after spoonful of wine.

"You deserve better behavior," said she, feebly; "I did not mean to yield to my feelings, but the sudden remembrance of my desolation swept aside all my fortitude."

"You have been brave and courageous, my child; I can admire, but not blame your noble efforts. Ah, Felicie! if I allow myself to recur to the thought that she is gone, my strength gives way—but for the present we must not dwell upon it. Dearest one, your grief is mine; for her sake you would be the most precious thing left in the world, even if your own merits did not win my esteem. The chateau is gone, they are gone, too, for the brief day of life; thank Heaven, not for the eternal ages! Will you consent to put away your identity as the daughter of the Count Languedoc? Will you adopt me for a father, brother, uncle, whatever you like, and take a new name? I think the sooner you use yourself to it, the safer it will be when it becomes necessary," said Emile, gently.

"Tell me what you wish, and that is enough for me."

"Your name shall be Chlotilde; I had a sister once whose name was Reinard—and you shall be for the time Mademoiselle Reinard; and as my young friend yonder, if he recovers, will be likely to be awkward and embarrassed in your presence, knowing your rank, I particularly request that he shall believe you my sister's child. You will become somewhat used to the name, I hope, before you venture into the world. And now I must listen to the doings without; he still and rest—the patient will not stir for many hours, and doubtless it is the best thing—kindly nature will recuperate the palsied brain with the sweetest of balms, untroubled sleep."

CHAPTER XIV.

He went back to his generous, self-sacrificing man, to watch and listen for the approach of the bloodthirsty, unscrupulous foe. For himself there was no real danger, he had but to go forth boldly, and the Falcon of Paris received instant protection and confidence; but for these helpless ones he stood bravely in defence, never for a single moment harboring the thought of deserting them, to secure himself from peril.

Once, intense weariness overpowered him, and leaning against the natural wall of his secret apartment, he fell sound asleep.

Sharp voices without aroused him suddenly. He started up, alert and not in the least bewildered, and put his ear to the tiny aperture in the trunk of the huge tree.

"You were a fool, Pepin!" said M. Pierre's voice, angrily. "Why didn't you shoot the wretch? Now he has got away—I know who it was well enough—it was the one I vowed should die first."

knocked senseless, how I brought you to the forest, to my secret retreat, and do you remember that your name is Jules Hentz, and that there is caution to be maintained before all, even my little niece here?"

He spoke the words rapidly, but with emphasis; Jules stared at him a moment vacantly, then shuddered from head to foot.

"Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu! oh, yes, I remember. Heaven help me!" cried he, in a voice of anguish.

Emile laid his cold hand upon the fevered forehead.

"You are safe, it shall be well with you, only promise to be calm. I shall care for you."

He caught the hand in his, and the tears gushed over it.

"Noble benefactor, nobler than the royalties of an imperial line! what can I ever do to express my gratitude?"

"Be calm, and learn to recover happiness."

Jules smiled feebly, closed his eyes, and sank off into slumber.

Emile hastened to the side of Felicie, who was setting forth the little table with every delicacy she could find.

"You are taking too much trouble, dear Chlotilde; you see I must accustom you to the name! only some bread and meat, and a little wine. You will find a spirit lamp for your coffee, somewhere. I am sorry you must do without a servant; but it is imperatively necessary that you learn to understand a little of the work usual to the class you are to represent; I will try to make it as easy as possible for you."

Her eyes filled with tears.

"Pray don't think of trying, dear, generous friend; I am so thankful for work, anything that keeps my hands busy, and my mind from dwelling on past horrors. And for you! oh, how gladly would I go upon my knees, wear the flesh from my fingers, to feel I was really repaying a little of what I owe to you."

"My child," began Emile, and broke down with the sob that caught his voice; "the angel above knows how fully I am rewarded for all I can do for you, without any returns of yours. Yet, give me a little affection, such as I might claim if I were really your uncle, and I shall be blest indeed."

Lady Felicie took his hand and raised it to her lips.

Emile turned away, too much affected by the simple act to be able to reply.

CHAPTER XV.

PIERRE and his band of ruffians scoured the Little Forest over and over again the next day, nor desisted until the shadows of night prevented further search. More than once did the baffled leader pause and lean against the side of the very tree whose reticent trunk might have given lucid answers to all his fierce questioning had it chosen, or had he possessed the secret spell to unlock its mysteries.

Emile from within heard his bitter denunciations of the fate which thwarted him, and his fierce vows to persist in the search until success rewarded him, and smiled in calm defiance.

But M. Pierre was not so insignificant a foe as Emile believed. As the days wore on and the same vigilant watch was kept over the forest, the village, and the coast, the latter found that it would need his utmost shrewdness and adroitness to effect an escape from the tree.

One night he ventured out, and took a circuitous route to the town. He managed to slip between the sentinels stationed in a ring around the Little Forest, and reached one of his allies at Frejus.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"A Dog's Life."

"She leads that man a regular dog's life and no mistake." This was the verdict, audibly expressed and audibly approved, as an ill-assorted couple left the street car in company. She was an exaggerated specimen of the new woman; he an example of the old man—meek, modest, evidently under inexorable discipline. They were quite alone, and while he faithfully, as became a loyal servant, attended to the conveniences of his queenly companion, his services received no other recognition than an occasional impatient command, expressed or implied. A few days after the same couple boarded the car at the same point and left it as before. This time the woman had an object for her affectionate regard and her solicitous concern. It was a pet dog, jacketed, beribboned, petted and even publicly kissed while fondly gathered beneath the ample arm of his affectionate mistress. But the husband, he of the meek aspect and the wistful, pathetic eye, sat aside, less observed, more grudgingly recognized, of even smaller relative importance than before. No, it was a mistake—the companion of the previous day was in error. His was not the dog's life.—Good Housekeeping.

Merely a Suggestion.

Maggie—"There's something the matter with the dumb-waiter, ma'am. I can't raise it." Mr. Cook—"You'd better go and see, dear; perhaps she's put on it the apple dumplings you made yesterday."—Yonkers Statesman.

Evidently a Mistake.

Muggins—"What is your friend Gussler's occupation?" Buggins—"He's the skipper of a schooner." Muggins—"I never saw him skip one."—Philadelphia Record.